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Title of the Invention: Oily Gel Make-up Cosmetics

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### **SPECIFICATION**

- Title of the Invention
   Oily Gel Make-up Cosmetic
- 2. Claim
- 1. An oily gel make-up cosmetic characterized in that it is formed by dispersing a cosmetic powder in a silicone base composed of a silicone gel composition which comprises a partially crosslinked organopolysiloxane polymer and a low viscosity silicone oil, and of a high viscosity silicone, and of a low viscosity silicone oil.
- 3. Detailed Description of the Invention [Field of Industrial Application]

The present invention relates to an oily gel make-up cosmetic. More particularly, it relates to an oily gel make-up up cosmetic which is formed by dispersing a cosmetic powder

in a silicone base composed of a silicone gel composition, and of a high viscosity silicone, and of a low viscosity silicone oil, and which provides a superior sensation in use, and exhibits superior cosmetic effects.

[Prior Art]

Oily make-up cosmetics are widely employed since they exhibit superior properties in view of adhesive power and covering power with respect to the skin, and water resistance of cosmetic films. In addition, conventional oily make-up cosmetics are produced by commonly employing an oil base comprising a semi-solid oil or a liquid oil and a solid oil, or employing an oil base gelled by further adding an oil gelling agent thereto; mixing and dispersing a cosmetic powder therein; solidifying the mixture; and molding it. However, the conventional oily make-up cosmetics include a large amount of oil components. For this reason, they have disadvantages in view of a sensation in use, such as a sticky sensation and an oily sensation which oil-based type products inherently provide, poor extendibility, poor spreadability, and the like.

In order to overcome these disadvantages, the following attempts have been carried out. (1) Water or aqueous components are added thereto to form a W/O type emulsified product; (2) the amount of oils is reduced; (3) an oil agent providing a low oiliness sensation, such as a low viscosity silicone oil, is added; and the like.

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

However, in the conventional oily make-up cosmetics, if a large amount of solid oils commonly employed in cosmetics is added thereto as described above, an adhesive sensation can be provided, but there are disadvantages in that spreadability during application is poor, and a heavy impression is provided. In addition, if a large amount of semisolid oils is added thereto, spreadability on the skin is good, but there is a disadvantage in that a sticky sensation

is provided.

Furthermore, in the W/O emulsion type make-up cosmetics wherein water or aqueous components are added, a refreshing sensation can be provided, but there is a disadvantage in that the moisture will evaporate over time. In order to overcome this disadvantage, various attempts have been made. However, it is difficult to completely prevent the moisture evaporation. In addition, even if the amount of oils is reduced or an oil agent providing a low oiliness sensation is added, an oily sensation provided by an oil base cannot be sufficiently overcome. In particular, a low viscosity silicone oil, per se, has little stickiness, and provides a refreshing sensation. However, if it is added to a common oil base, it cannot provide a refreshing sensation. In addition, it has poor compatibility with an oil base, and for this reason, it is difficult to stably maintain the resultant cosmetic composition.

Therefore, it is desired to develop an oily make-up cosmetic which can maintain superior properties as oily make-up cosmetics, and at the same time, does not provide a sticky sensation and an oily sensation, which are disadvantages thereof, provides a refreshing sensation in use, and exhibits superior cosmetic effects.

[Means for Solving the Problems]

As a result of diligent research in order to overcome the problems described above, the present inventors discovered that by dispersing a cosmetic powder in a silicone base composed of a silicone gel composition in which a low viscosity silicone oil is encompassed in the structure of a partially crosslinked organopolysiloxane polymer having a crosslinking structure, and of a high viscosity silicone, and of a low viscosity silicone oil, a superior oily gel make-up cosmetic providing little sticky sensation, providing a refreshing sensation in use, providing good spreadability, and providing a smooth sensation can be produced, thus

completing the present invention.

That is, the present invention relates to an oily gel make-up cosmetic characterized in that it is formed by dispersing a cosmetic powder in a silicone base composed of a silicone gel composition which comprises a partially crosslinked organopolysiloxane polymer and a low viscosity silicone oil, and of a high viscosity silicone, and of a low viscosity silicone oil.

In the following, the composition of the present invention is described.

A partially crosslinked organopolysiloxane polymer for forming the silicone gel composition of the present invention is a polymer having a crosslinking three-dimensional structure, and encompassing the low viscosity silicone oil therein, which can form a gel.

As examples of the partially crosslinked organopolysiloxane polymers described above, mention may be made of, for example, organopolysiloxane polymers formed by crosslinking organopolysiloxanes, which are insoluble in benzene and have a three-dimensional crosslinking structure capable of including benzene in an amount of not less than the weight of the polymers themselves, and which have, in part, a three-dimensional crosslinking structure, and comprise  $R_2 SiO$  units and  $RSiO_{1.5}$  units. The polymers may include  $R_3 SiO_{0.5}$  units and/or  $SiO_2$  units.

In each of the structural units described above, as examples of "R", mention may be made of a hydrogen atom; an alkyl group such as a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, or the like; an aryl group such as a phenyl group, a tolyl group, or the like; and an aliphatic unsaturated group such as a vinyl group or the like. As the "R", the same groups or different groups may be employed.

In order to have an organopolysiloxane polymerization structure of a three-dimensional crosslinking structure capable of including benzene in an amount of not less than

the weight of the organopolysiloxane even though the organopolysiloxane is insoluble in benzene, it is required that a ratio of (RSiO $_{1.5}$  units and/or SiO $_2$  units) and (R $_2$ SiO units and/or  $R_3SiO_{0.5}$  units) be present in an appropriate range. If the ratio of  $RSiO_{1.5}$  units and/or  $SiO_2$  units is not sufficiently large, the organopolysiloxane cannot have a sufficient three-dimensional crosslinking structure, and for this reason, it can be dissolved in benzene. Therefore, the organopolysiloxane cannot be employed even if it has a crosslinking structure. On the other hand, if the amount of  $\text{RSiO}_{1.5}$  units and/or  $\text{SiO}_2$  units is much larger compared to the amount of R<sub>2</sub>SiO units and/or R<sub>3</sub>SiO<sub>0.5</sub> units, the organopolysiloxane has a rigid crosslinking structure. For this reason, it is insoluble in benzene, but it cannot include only benzene in an amount of not more than the weight of the organopolysiloxane. Therefore, if it is mixed with a low viscosity silicone oil, separation or discharging of the silicone oil occurs, so that the resultant mixture cannot be employed.

In the organopolysiloxane polymers which are insoluble in benzene and can include benzene in an amount of not less than the weight of the polymers, employed herein, if the ratio of  $R_2SiO$  units and  $RSiO_{1.5}$  units is present within a range of 1:1 to 30:1, good results are provided, although it is difficult to strictly define the ratio since the molecular weight of the organopolysiloxane polymers in total are greatly affected. If the RSiO<sub>1.5</sub> units exceed the ratio described above, a hard organopolysiloxane polymer is formed, and can contain benzene in an amount of not more than the weight of the polymers. This organopolysiloxane polymer cannot be sufficiently swollen when it is mixed with a low viscosity silicone oil described below, resulting in separation or discharging of the silicone oil, so that the resultant mixture cannot be stably maintained. On the other hand, if the R2SiO units exceed the range described above, poor structural viscosity

is exhibited. For these reasons, in order to produce a silicone gel composition which is soft and exhibits good stability, the ratio of the structural units described above is preferable but it is not limited thereto.

The organopolysiloxane polymers described above, which are insoluble in benzene and have three-dimensional crosslinking structures capable of including benzene in an amount of not less than the weight of the polymers can be synthesized by various methods such as those described in the following.

- (1) A method comprising the steps of adding an aqueous alcohol solution of a hydroxide of an alkali metal in a catalytic amount to an organohydrogenpolysiloxane having at least two hydrogen atoms bonded to a silicon atom per molecule, and heating the mixture to carry out a dehydrogenation reaction and a condensation reaction.
- (2) A method comprising the step of heating an organohydrogenpolysiloxane having at least two hydrogen atoms bonded to a silicon atom per molecule and an organopolysiloxane having at least two hydroxyl groups bonded to a silicon atom per molecule in the presence of a catalytic amount of a hydroxide of an alkali metal or a platinum compound to carry out a dehydrogenation condensation reaction.
- (3) A method comprising the step of heating an organopolysiloxane having at least two hydroxyl groups bonded to a silicon atom per molecule in the presence of a catalytic amount of a hydroxide of an alkali metal or an organotin compound or the like to carry out a dehydrogenation condensation reaction.
- (4) A method comprising the step of heating an organopolysiloxane having at least two hydroxyl groups bonded to a silicon atom per molecule and an organopolysiloxane having at least two alkoxy groups bonded to a silicon atom per molecule, in the presence of a catalytic amount of a hydroxide of an alkali metal, an organometal tin compound, or

the like to carry out a dealcohol reaction.

In each of the methods described above, an organopolysiloxane polymer which is insoluble in benzene and has a three-dimensional crosslinking structure capable of including benzene in an amount of not less than the weight of the polymer itself can be easily produced.

In addition, as an example of a partially crosslinked organopolysiloxane polymer, mention may be made of an organopolysiloxane polymer which is insoluble in a silicone oil and is sufficiently swollen, which corresponds to a polymer produced by addition polymerization of (i) an organohydrogenpolysiloxane and (ii) an organopolysiloxane including an aliphatic unsaturated group, and which in part has a three-dimensional crosslinking structure.

The organohydrogenpolysiloxanes (i) comprise HSiO<sub>1.5</sub> units, RSiO<sub>1.5</sub> units, RHSiO units, R<sub>2</sub>SiO units, R<sub>2</sub>HSiO<sub>0.5</sub> units,  $R_3HSiO_{0.5}$  units, or the like. The molecular structures thereof may be straight, branched, or cyclic. organohydrogenpolysiloxanes (i) have at least two hydrogen atoms bonded to a silicon atom per molecule. In addition, it is preferable that the organohydrogenpolysiloxanes be straight in order to control a synthetic reaction of the organopolysiloxane polymer. In addition, although the hydrogen atom bonded to the silicon atom (= SiH bond) in the organohydrogenpolysiloxane is commonly included inside of the molecular chain, it may be present at the terminal of the molecular chain. It is preferable that the amount of the = SiH bond commonly range from 1 to 20% by mole in the case of the straight or branched molecular structure, and the amount of the = SiH bond commonly range from 1 to 50% by mole in the case of the cyclic molecular structure. In addition, it is preferable that not less than 50% by mole of the organic groups other than the = SiH bond be a methyl group.

In addition, an organopolysiloxane including an aliphatic unsaturated group (ii), simultaneously employed, is that

including at least two aliphatic unsaturated groups bonded to a silicon atom per molecule. As examples of the organopolysiloxanes, mention may be made of those including a vinyl group, an aryl group, or the like. An organopolysiloxane including a vinyl group is commonly employed. As examples of organovinylpolysiloxanes, mention may be made of those comprising (CH<sub>2</sub>=CH)SiO<sub>1.5</sub> units, RSiO<sub>1.5</sub> units, R(CH=CH<sub>2</sub>)SiO units, R<sub>2</sub>SiO units, R<sub>2</sub>(CH=CH<sub>2</sub>)SiO<sub>0.5</sub> units,  $R_3 \text{SiO}_{0.5}$  units, and the like. The molecular structures thereof may be straight, branched, or cyclic. They are those including at least two aliphatic unsaturated groups, such as vinyl groups, bonded to a silicon atom per molecule. In addition, it is preferable that the organopolysiloxanes including aliphatic unsaturated groups employed herein be straight in order to control a synthetic reaction of the organopolysiloxane polymer. In addition, although the organovinylpolysiloxane is a straight organovinylpolysiloxane wherein both terminals of the molecular chain are capped by dimethylvinylsilyl groups, the vinyl groups may be included inside of the molecular chain. It is preferable that the amount of the vinyl groups commonly range from 1 to 20% by mole in the case of the straight or branched molecular structure, and the amount of the vinyl groups commonly range from 1 to 50% by mole in the case of the cyclic molecular structure. In addition, it is preferable that not less than 50% by mole of the organic groups other than the vinyl groups be a methyl group.

Here, it is essential that there be at least two hydrogen atoms bonded to a silicon atom in the organohydrogenpolysiloxane (i) per molecule or at least two vinyl groups in the organopolysiloxane including an aliphatic unsaturated group (ii), such as an organovinylpolysiloxane, per molecule, which are reactive groups, in order to form a three-dimensional structure which an addition polymerization product produced by the polysiloxanes (i) and (ii) described

above has in part. In addition, if the amount of each of the reactive groups in the organopolysiloxane is more than 20% by mole in the case of the organopolysiloxane having a straight or branched molecular structure, and is more than 50% by mole in the case of the organopolysiloxane having a cyclic structure, a hard polymer is produced, and at the same time, it becomes difficult for the polymer to encompass a low viscosity silicone oil in the three-dimensional crosslinking structure, resulting in separation and discharging. For these reasons, it is observed that stability cannot be maintained. On the other hand, if the amount is less than 1% by mole, a structure viscosity of the silicone gel composition tends to be poor. For these reasons, in order to produce a silicone composition which is soft and exhibits good stability, the amount of the reactive groups is in a range of 1 to 20% by mole in the case of a straight or branched molecular structure, and is in a range of 1 to 50% by mole in the case of a cyclic molecular structure, but the range is not restricted thereto.

In addition, as examples of the organic group "R" described above of the organohydrogenpolysiloxane (i), mention may be made of non-substituted or substituted monovalent hydrocarbon groups, which exclude aliphatic unsaturated groups such as vinyl groups, and which are selected from alkyl groups such as a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, a butyl group, and the like, aryl groups such as a phenyl group, a tolyl group, and the like, a cyclohexyl group, substituted groups of these groups described above in which some or all of the hydrogen atoms are substituted with a halogen atom, a cyano group, or the like.

As representative examples of the same, mention may be made of methylhydrogenpolysiloxanes comprising  $(CH_3)_3SiO-units$ ,  $-[-(CH_3)_2SiO-]_p-units$ ,  $-[-CH_3HSiO-]_q-units$ , and  $Si(CH_3)_3$  units (wherein p = 10 to 500, and q = 2 to 50), and

they are suitable materials.

In addition, the organic group "R" of the organovinylpolysiloxane which is the organopolysiloxane including an aliphatic unsaturated group (ii) has the same meaning as described in the "R" of the organohydrogenpolysiloxane. As representative examples of the same, mention may be made of methylvinylpolysiloxanes comprising  $(CH_2=CH)$   $(CH_3)_2SiO-$  units,  $-[-(CH_3)_2SiO-]_r-$  units, and  $-Si(CH_3)_2(CH=CH_2)$  units (wherein r=10 to 100), or  $(CH_3)_3SiO-$  units,  $-[-(CH_3)_2SiO-]_m-$  units,  $-[-(CH=CH_2)CH_3SiO-]_n-$  units, and  $-Si(CH_3)_3$  units (wherein m=10 to 500, and n=2 to 50). They may be a mixture of the same, and are suitable materials.

The addition reactions between the organohydrogenpolysiloxanes (i) and the organopolysiloxanes including aliphatic unsaturated groups (ii) may be carried out according to a common method known heretofore. For example, the corresponding organohydrogenpolysiloxane and the corresponding organovinylpolysiloxane are mixed so that the molar ratio of the hydrogen groups bonded to a silicon atom and the vinyl group, each of them being a reactive group, is present in a range of 1/3 to 3/1. Subsequently, a catalyst for an addition polymerization such as platinum or palladium is added thereto. The entire mixture is stirred while heating, thus easily producing the desired organohydrogenpolysiloxane polymer which is insoluble in a silicone oil. In particular, it is preferable that, as the catalyst for addition polymerization, chloroplatinic acid described in Japanese Examined Patent Application, Second Publication No. Sho 33-9969, be employed.

The silicone gel composition can be easily produced by sufficiently kneading the partially crosslinked organopolysiloxane polymer described above and the low viscosity silicone oil described below, and subsequently, swelling the kneaded mixture to form a gel. Here, a mixing

ratio of the partially crosslinked organopolysiloxane polymer and the low viscosity silicone oil by weight is in a range of 5:95 to 30:70, and is preferably in a range of 10:90 to 25:75.

If the amount of the partially crosslinked organopolysiloxane polymer is reduced, the amount of the low viscosity silicone oil increases in excess, and a good gel structure exhibiting a fluid viscosity cannot be maintained. On the other hand, if the amount of the same is increased, it is difficult to produce a soft gel composition.

As examples of high viscosity silicones, mention may be made of those having a degree of polymerization such that a viscosity exceeds 1,000,000 cs, such as dimethylpolysiloxanes having a degree of polymerization of not less than 3,000.

When the high viscosity silicone is added, it is employed preferably after it is mixed with a low viscosity silicone oil and the like, and the mixture is dissolved to be uniform. In this case, the mixing ratio of the high viscosity silicone and the low viscosity silicone oil (weight) may be selected so that the ratio is not more than 1/1. If the amount of the high viscosity silicone is increased by exceeding the ratio, it is difficult to easily add it as an appropriate viscous product when a final product is produced.

In addition, the low viscosity silicone oil is not particularly restricted, and those having a viscosity of approximately 50 cs or less can be suitably employed. If the amount thereof is relatively small because of using it for dissolving the high viscosity silicone described above (for example, within 5.0% by weight based on the concentration of the final product), those having a viscosity of approximately 100 cs or less may be employed. This is based on the reasons why as a result of employing a large amount of one having a higher viscosity, oily feeling to the touch is provided, and therefore, it tends to provide an unfavorable sensation in use. In addition, as examples of low viscosity silicone oils, mention may be made of a straight-chain dimethylpolysiloxane

having a low polymerization degree, a methylphenylpolysiloxane, a cyclic octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, a decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, and the like. The silicone oils described above are employed alone or in combination with two or more kinds thereof, if necessary.

The cosmetic powders are not particularly restricted, and extender pigments, inorganic white pigments, inorganic colored pigments, organic pigments, organic powders, pearlucent agents, and the like, can be employed therefor. As examples of the same, mention may be made of, for example, talc, kaolin, mica, magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate, magnesium silicate, magnesium aluminum silicate, silica, titanium oxide, zinc oxide, red iron oxide, yellow iron oxide, black iron oxide, ultramarine blue, Prussian blue, tar pigments, titanium mica, iron oxide titanium mica, bismuth oxychloride, nylon powders, polyethylene powders, methyl methacrylate powders, styrene powders, polytetrafluoroethylene powders, silk powders, crystalline cellulose, starch, and the like. The cosmetic powders are employed alone or in combination with two or more kinds thereof by selecting from those described above, depending on cosmetic purposes. In addition, they may be added after they are subjected to conventional surface covering treatments.

The oily gel make-up cosmetic of the present invention is formed by dispersing the cosmetic powder in the silicone base composed of the silicone gel composition, and of the high viscosity silicone, and of the low viscosity silicone oil. With respect to the amount of each of the components added, it is preferable that, based on the concentration of the final product, the silicone base composed of 50.0 to 90.0% by weight of the silicone gel composition, 0.1 to 5.0% by weight of the high viscosity silicone, and the remainder of the low viscosity silicone oil, and 1 to 40% by weight of the cosmetic powder based on the base be added.

In the oily gel make-up cosmetic of the present invention, in addition to the essential components described above, perfumes, preservatives, UV absorbing agents, surfactants, antioxidants, polymer compounds, oil agents, alcohols, components for use in beautifying the skin, and the like, can be appropriately added within a range which does not impair the effects of the present invention.

The oily gel make-up cosmetic of the present invention can be produced by uniformly mixing the silicone gel composition which was previously produced, the high viscosity silicone which is mixed with the low viscosity silicone oil and is dissolved therein, the remainder of the low viscosity silicone oil, if necessary, and the cosmetic powder, in accordance with a conventional method. The order of the addition is not particularly limited, but it is preferable that the cosmetic powder be uniformly dispersed in the silicone base composed of the silicone gel composition, of the high viscosity silicone, and of the low viscosity silicone oil.

As examples of the oily gel make-up cosmetics according to the present invention, mention may be made of foundations, blushers, eye shadows, lipsticks, and the like.

# [Examples]

In the following, the present invention is described with reference to Examples. It should be understood that the present invention is not restricted to these Examples.

Examples [1] and [2] and Comparative Examples [1] to [3]

The oily gel foundations having the compositions shown in Table 1 were produced. The numerical values in the Table are based on "parts by weight".

Table 1

| Component   | Exam | ple  | Comparative<br>Example |      |      |
|---|------|------|------------------------|------|------|
|   | [1]  | [2]  | [1]                    | [2]  | [3]  |
| (1) Silicone gel composition (Note 1)                     | 57.0 | 57.0 | -                      | 57.0 | 57.0 |
| (2) Dimethylpolysiloxane (polymerization degree: 3000 to  | 0.5  | 3.0  | 0.5                    | _    | _    |
| 7000)   |      |      |                        |      |      |
| (3) Dimethylpolysiloxane (viscosity: 5000 cs)             | -    | -    | -                      | -    | 0.5  |
| (4) Dimethylpolysiloxane (viscosity: 6 cs)                | 1.4  | 8.9  | 58.4                   | 1.9  | 1.4  |
| (5) Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane                          | 10.0 | -    | 10.0                   | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| (6) Perfumes  | 0.1  | 0.1  | 0.1                    | 0.1  | 0.1  |
| (7) Titanium oxide treated to be water repellant (Note 2) | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0                   | 19.0 | 19.0 |
| (8) Zinc oxide  | 2.0  | 2.0  | 2.0                    | 2.0  | 2.0  |
| (9) Red iron oxide  | 1.5  | 1.5  | 1.5                    | 1.5  | 1.5  |
| (10) Yellow iron oxide                                    | 1.5  | 1.5  | 1.5                    | 1.5  | 1.5  |
| (11) Black iron oxide                                     | 1.0  | 1.0  | 1.0                    | 1.0  | 1.0  |
| (12) Talc   | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0                    | 5.0  | 5.0  |
| (13) Silicic anhydride                                    | 1.0  | 1.0  | 1.0                    | 1.0  | 1.0  |

(Note 1)

An appropriate amount of a 1% aqueous solution of potassium hydroxide (ethanol:water = 2:1) was added to a trimethylsilyl terminal capped dimethylmethylhydrogenpolysiloxane (molecular weight = 2300,  $CH_3HSiO:(CH_3)_2SiO=1:4$ ), and the mixture was heated and was refluxed to carry out a polymerization reaction, thus producing a reaction product. Subsequently, the reaction product was washed with water to remove the alkali agent, followed by naturally drying, thus producing a partially crosslinked organopolysiloxane polymer.

The partially crosslinked organopolysiloxane polymer in an amount of 23 parts by weight and a dimethylpolysiloxane (viscosity: 6 cs) in an amount of 77 parts by weight were dispersed and were mixed. Subsequently, the mixture was sufficiently kneaded, and this swelled, thus producing a silicone gel composition.

(Note 2)

# (Preparation method)

Components (2) to (5) were mixed, and the mixture was dissolved. Components (1) and (6) to (13) were added thereto, and were mixed. Subsequently, the mixture was sufficiently kneaded by means of three rollers to make it uniform. Subsequently, the mixture was charged into a container, thus producing a product.

The products according to Examples [1] and [2] and Comparative Examples [1] to [3] as produced above were subjected to sensory evaluation regarding a sensation in use and cosmetic effects, and stability evaluation over time. The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

| Evaluated category                | Exa | mple | Comparative Example |     |     |  |  |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------|---------------------|-----|-----|--|--|
|                                   | [1] | [2]  | [1]                 | [2] | [3] |  |  |
| Free from sticky sensation        | 0   | 0    | 0                   | 0   | 0   |  |  |
| Spreadability                     | 0   | O    | . 0                 | Δ   | Δ   |  |  |
| Rich sensation during application | 0   | 0    | ×                   | ×   | Δ   |  |  |
| Refreshing sensation              | 0   | 0    | Δ                   | 0   | 0   |  |  |
| Adhesive sensation to the skin    | 0,  | 0    | ×                   | Δ   | Δ   |  |  |
| Cosmetic durability               | 0   | 0    | ×                   | Δ   | Δ   |  |  |
| Stability over time               | 0   | 0    | ×                   | 0   | 0   |  |  |

O: Good ∆: Fair X: Poor

According to the results shown in Table 2, the oily gel foundations of the present invention exhibited a superior sensation in use such that they did not provide a sticky sensation and an oily sensation, provided rich feeling to the touch while they provided a refreshing sensation, during application to the skin, and exhibited smoothness and good spreadability. In addition, they exhibited superior cosmetic effects such that they provided an adhesive sensation to the

skin, had good finishing conditions of the film, and exhibited good cosmetic durability. In addition, they had good stability over time. On the other hand, the product of Comparative Example [1] did not provide a sticky sensation and provided good spreadability on the skin, but it exhibited a poor adhesive sensation to the skin, and exhibited poor cosmetic durability. In addition, separation and sedimentation of the powders over time occurred, and for this reason, it had poor stability over time. In addition, in the products of Comparative Examples [2] and [3], a rich sensation during application was not obtained, poor spreadability to the skin was exhibited, a slight adhesive sensation to the skin was provided, and poor cosmetic durability was provided. Therefore, they were not satisfactory products.

| Example [3] Oily gel blusher       |                   |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| (Composition)                      | (parts by weight) |
| (1) Silicone gel composition (Note | 3) 60.0           |
| (2) High viscosity silicone        | 1.0               |
| (polymerization degree: 7000 to    | 9500)             |
| (3) Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane   | 13.9              |
| (4) Perfumes                       | 0.1               |
| (5) Mica                           | 15.0              |
| (6) Red No. 226                    | 0.5               |
| (7) Yellow No. 4 aluminum lake     | 0.3               |
| (8) Red iron oxide                 | 1.5               |
| (9) Yellow iron oxide              | 0.2               |
| (10) Talc                          | 7.5               |
| (Note 3)                           |                   |

A silicone gel composition was prepared in the same manner as described in Example [1], Note 1, with the exception of mixing a partially crosslinked organopolysiloxane polymer in an amount of 26 parts by weight and a dimethylpolysiloxane (viscosity: 6 cs).

## (Preparation method)

Components (2) and (3) were mixed, and the mixture was dissolved. Components (1) and (4) to (10) were added thereto, and were mixed. Subsequently, the mixture was sufficiently kneaded by means of three rollers to make it uniform. Subsequently, the mixture was charged into a container, thus producing a product.

| Example [4] Oily gel eye shadow  |                  |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| (Composition)                    | (parts by weight |
| (1) Silicone gel composition     | 50.0             |
| (same as Example [3])            |                  |
| (2) High viscosity silicone      | 4.0              |
| (polymerization degree: 3000 to  | 7000)            |
| (3) Dimethylpolysiloxane         | 5.9              |
| (viscosity: 6 cs)                |                  |
| (4) Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane | 5.0              |
| (5) Perfumes                     | 0.1              |
| (6) Red No. 226                  | 0.4              |
| (7) Blue No. 404                 | 0.4              |
| (8) Prussian blue                | 3.0              |
| (9) Titanium mica                | 20.0             |
| (10) Mica                        | 11.2             |
| (Preparation method)             |                  |

The product was produced in the same manner as described in Example [3].

The products of Examples [3] and [4] as produced above did not provide a sticky sensation, provided a refreshing sensation and rich feeling to the touch, and exhibited good smoothness and superior spreadability, during an application to the skin. In addition, after making up, the products provided an adhesive sensation to the skin, provided good finishing conditions, and exhibited good cosmetic durability.

Therefore, the products provided superior sensation in use and superior cosmetic effects, and for this reason, they were extremely useful as make-up cosmetics.

# [Effects of the Invention]

The oily gel make-up cosmetic of the present invention is characterized in that it is formed by dispersing a cosmetic powder in a silicone base composed of a silicone gel composition, of a high viscosity silicone, and of a low viscosity silicone oil. The low viscosity silicone oil included in the silicone gel composition is present so that the silicone oil is encompassed in a three-dimensional crosslinking structure of the silicone gel. The gel structure of the silicone gel can be rapidly broken by a small external force, and for this reason, during use of the cosmetic of the present invention, the low viscosity silicone oil encompassed is rapidly spread by taking the cosmetic with an applicator or spreading the cosmetic on the skin. addition, the high viscosity silicone is added together with the low viscosity silicone oil in the silicone base. For this reason, superior spreadability during use of the cosmetic is exhibited, an adhesive impression to the skin is enhanced, and stickiness is not provided.

Therefore, the cosmetic of the present invention is an oily gel type of make-up cosmetic having a silicone as a base, exhibits properties such as superior adhesive power, covering power, water-resistance of a cosmetic film, and the like, provides very smooth feeling to the touch and spreadability without stickiness and without an oily sensation, provides refreshing feeling to the touch, and provides a good sensation in use. In addition, the cosmetic of the present invention also exhibits superior cosmetic effects such as an adhesive sensation of the cosmetic film to the skin, a good condition of the finishing cosmetic film, good cosmetic durability, and the like.

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油性ゲル状メークアップ化粧料

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明 細 4

1. 発明の名称

油性ゲル状メークアップ化粧料

- 2. 特許請求の範囲
  - (1) 部分架橋型オルガノポリシロキサン重合物と低粘度シリコーン油とからなるシリコーンゲル組成物並びに高粘性シリコーンおよび低粘度シリコーン油とからなるシリコーン基材に、化粧用粉体を分散させてなることを特徴とした油性ゲル状メークアップ化粧料。
- 3. 発明の詳細な説明

[産業上の利用分野]

本発明は袖性ゲル状メークアップ化粧料に関し、更に詳細にはシリコーンゲル組成物並びに高粘性シリコーンおよび低粘度シリコーン抽とからなるシリコーン基材に化粧用粉体を分散させてなる、使用感および化粧効果に優れた袖性ゲル状メークアップ化粧料に関する。

#### [従来の技術]

油性メークアップに対すで優別では、 がででいた。 を有するのは、 が性を有するでは、 がででいた。 ででは、 がででいた。 がででいた。 がででいた。 がででいた。 がででいた。 ができた。 ところががあった。 を感じる、 がいました。 がいまれていた。 がいまれていた。 がいまれていた。 がいまれていた。 がいまれていた。 がいまれていた。 がいまれていた。 がいまれていた。 がいまれていた。 がいる。 がいた。 がい

そこで、これらの点を改善するため、①水や水性成分を配合し、W/O型の乳化タイプとする、②油分量を下げる、③油っぽさの少ない油剤、例えば低粘度シリコーン油を配合する等が行われてきた。

# [発明が解決しようとする問題点]

しかしながら、従来の抽性メークアップ化粧料に於いては、前述したように通常化粧料に使用される固体油を多く配合すると、密着感は得られるものの、塗布時の延び拡がりが悪くないまた半固体油を多く配合すると、肌への延び拡がりは良好となるものの、なたつきを感じるなどといった問題点があった。

リシロキサン重合物と低粘度シリコーン抽とからなるシリコーンゲル組成物並びに高粘性シリコーンおよび低粘度シリコーン抽とからなるシリコーン基材に化粧用粉体を分散させてなることを特徴とした抽性ゲル状メークアップ化粧料に関する。

以下、本発明の構成について説明する。

まず、本発明のシリコーンゲル組成物を構成する部分架構型オルガノポリシロキサン 重合物としては、架構三次元構造を有し、低粘度シリコーン油を内包し、ゲルを形成し得るものである。

断かる部分架構型オルガノポリシロキサン重合物としては、例えばベンゼンに不溶で、自重と同重量以上のベンゼンを含みうる三次元架構構造を有するオルガノポリシロキサン重合物で、オルガノポリシロキサンを架構結合させて得られる重合体であり、一郎に三次元架構構を有し、R2SiOus単位よりなるものが挙げられ、R2SiOus単位

きず、また袖性 基材との相溶性が悪い ため 化粧料を安定に維持することが困難であった。

従って、油性メークアップ化粧料の優れた特性を保持しつつ、その欠点であるべとつき感や油っぽさを感じさせず、さっぱりした使用感を有し、化粧効果の高い油性メークアップ化粧料の開発が望まれていた。

## [問題点を解決するための手段]

すなわち、本発明は、部分架構型オルガノポ

及び/又はSiO。単位を含んでいても良い。

前記した各構成単位のRは水素原子、メチル基、エチル基、プロビル基等のアルキル基、フェール基、トリル基等のアリール基、およびビニル基等の脂肪族不飽和基などが例示され、同種又は異なった種類であっても良い。

サンは 強固な架橋構造をとり、 ベンゼンに不溶 であるが、 重合物の自重量以下しかベンゼンを 含まず、これは、低粘度シリコーン油と混和す ると分離、排出を生じてしまって使用できなく なる。

ここに用いられるベンゼンに不容な、自重は上のベンゼンを含みうるオルガノ 単位シロキサン 重合物における R₂ Si O単位 CRSi Oιs 単位の比率は、オルガノ ポリシロキサン 重合物全体の分子量による影響も大きの厳密には規定し難いが、1:1から30:1の割合であるものが望ましい結果を与えた。

RSiOis単位がこの比よりも多くなると硬いオルガノポリシロキサン重合物となり、自重と同重量以下のベンゼンしか含み得ず、このものは後述する低粘度シリコーン抽での混和の際オルガノポリシサキサン重合物が充った影響である。安定維持ができなくなるようになる。逆能RsSiO単位が上記範囲を超えると構造粘性

に加熱し、脱水素縮合反応を行う。

- ③ 1分子中に少なくとも2個のケイ素原子に 直結した水酸基を有するオルガノポリシロキ サンを触媒量のアルカリ金属水酸化物や有機 錫化合物の存在下に加熱し脱水縮合反応を行
- ① 1分子中に少なくとも2個のケイ素原子に 直結した水酸基を有するオルガノポリシロキ サンと、他方の分子に少なくとも2個のケイ 素原子に結合したアルコキシ基を有するオル ガノポリシロキサンを触媒量のアルカリ金属 水酸化物や有機金属鍋化合物の存在下に加熱 して脱アルコール反応を行う。

これらのいずれの方法にてもベンゼンに不格であるが、自重と同重量以上のベンゼンを含み得る三次元架橋構造を有するオルガノボリシロキサン重合物を容易に得ることができる。

また、他の部分架橋型オルガノポリシロキサ ン重合物としては、シリコーン油に不溶ではあ るが、十分に膨潤するオルガノポリシロキサン が乏しくなってしまう。このため、ソフトで安定性の良好なシリコーン組成物を得るには限定的ではないが、前記した構造単位の割合にあることが好ましい。

ベンゼンに不溶であるが、自重と同重量以上 のベンゼンを含みうる三次元架橋構造を有する オルガノボリシロキサン上記重合物は例えば次 に示すような種々の方法で合成することができ る。

- ① 1分子中に少なくとも2個のケイ素原子に結合した水素原子を有するオルガノハイドロジェンポリシロキサンに触媒母のアルカリ金属水酸化物のアルコール性水溶液を加え加熱して脱水素反応及び縮合反応を行う。
- ② 一方の分子に少なくとも2個のケイ素原子に結合した水素原子を有するオルガノハイドロジェンポリシロキサンに他方の分子に少なくとも2個のケイ素原子に結合した水酸基を有するオルガノポリシロキサンを触媒量のアルカリ金属水酸化物や白金化合物等の存在下

重合物で、 (4) オルガノハイドロジェンポリシロキサンと (a) 脂肪族不飽和基合有オルガノポリシロキサンを付加重合させて得られる重合体であり、一部に三次元架橋構造を有するものが挙げられる。

 く、この m S i H 結合の 量はその分子構造が直 飢状、分岐状のものの場合、 通常 1 ~ 2 0 モル %、 環状のものの場合 1 ~ 5 0 モル%であるこ とが望ましく、またこの m S i H 結合以外の有 機基はその 5 0 モル%以上がメチル基とされた ものが好ましい。

また、同時に用いられる (中)の脂肪族不飽和甚合有オルガノポリシロキサンは、1分子中にケイ素原子に結合した脂肪族不飽和甚を少なくとも2個合有するものである。このオルガールをリシロキサンとしては、ビニル基合有のオルガノビニルポリシロキサンとしては、

(CH<sub>2</sub> = CH) SiO<sub>1.5</sub> 单位、RS i O<sub>1.5</sub> 单位、 R(CH=CH<sub>2</sub>) SiO 单位、R<sub>2</sub> Si O 单位、

R<sub>2</sub>(CH=CH<sub>2</sub>) SiOas単位、R<sub>3</sub> SiO<sub>0</sub> s単位 等からなり、このものの分子構造は直鎖状で も、分岐状、環状のいずれであってもよく、 1分子中にケイ素原子に結合した脂肪族不飽和

とは、両者の付加重合物が一郎に三次元構造を 形成する上で必須とされる。また、これらの反 応性基の各々のオルガノポリシロキサン中に占 める含有量がその分子構造が直鎖状、分岐状の ものの場合20モル%より、また環状のものの **場合50モル%より大きくなると硬い重合物と** なってしまうと共に後述する低粘度シリコーン 油が三次元架橋構造中に内包し難くなる傾向と なり分離排出が起こり安定保持できなくなるこ とが認められるようになる。逆に、含有量が 1 モル%より小さくなると構造粘性が乏しくなる 傾向となってしまう。このため、ソフトで安定 性の良好なシリコーン組成物を得るには限定的 ではないが、反応性基の含有量はその分子構造 が直鎖状、分岐状のものの場合1~20モル %、また環状のものの場合1~50モル%とさ れる.

また、 (4)のオルガノハイドロジェンポリシロキサンの前記有機基 R としては、メチル基、エチル基、プロビル基、ブチル基などのアルキ

そして、 (4)のオルガノハイドロジェンポリシロキサンおよび (c) の脂肪族不飽和基含有オルガノポリシロキサン、例えばオルガノビニルポリシロキサンの各々の分子中に反応性基であるケイ素原子に結合した水素原子あるいはビニル基が、1分子中に少なくとも2個含有するこ

ル基、フェニル基、トリル基などのアリール基、シクロヘキシル基またはこれらの基の炭素原子に結合した水来原子の一部または全部をハロゲン原子、シアノ基などで置換した基などから選択されるビニル基などの脂肪族不飽和基を除く非置換または置換一個炭化水素基とされるものが例示される。

こうした例の代表的なものとしては、

(CH<sub>3</sub>) sio-, {(CH<sub>3</sub>) sio},

 $-\{CH_a, HSiO\}_a$ 、  $Si(CH_a)_a$  (但し、p=10 ~ 500、  $q=2\sim50$ ) の単位を含んでなるメチルハイドロジェンポリシロキサンが挙げられ、好適な材料となる。

また、 (ロ)の脂肪族不飽和基合有オルガノポリシロキサンであるオルガノビニルポリシロキサンの前記有機基Rは、オルガノハイドロジェンポリシロキサンのRと同意である。こうした例の代表的なものとしては、

(CH<sub>2</sub> = CH) (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> SiO-、 {(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> SiO } ,、 -Si (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (CH=CH<sub>2</sub>) 、(但し、r=10~ 1 0 0 ) の単位、あるいは (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub> SiO - 、 f(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> SiO <del>|</del> <sub>n</sub>、f(CH = CH<sub>2</sub>) CH<sub>3</sub> SiO <del>|</del> <sub>n</sub>、

- S i ( C H a) a 、 ( 但 し 、 m = 1 0 ~ 5 0 0 、 n = 2 ~ 5 0 ) の 単位を含んでなるメチルビニ ルポリシロキサンが 挙げられ、これらは混合物 であってもよく、好適な材料となる。

い。この場合、高粘性シリコーンと低粘度シリコーン油との混合割合(重量)は 1 / 1 以下で任意に設定すればよい。この割合を超えて高粘度シリコーンが多くなると最終製品を調製するに際し、適度な粘性物として容易に配合し難くなるためである。

シリコーンゲル組成物は、前記した部分架極型オルガノポリシロキサン重合物と後途で 間路 でかれることで がいることで がいることで がいることで がいることで がいる できなくなり、 できなくなり、 逆に多くなる。 できなくなり、 逆に多くなる。 のののである。 できなくなり、 逆に多くなる。 のののである。

高粘度シリコーンとしては、粘度が100万csを上まわるような重合度を有するものであり、例えば重合度が3000以上のジメチルポリシロキサンが挙げられる。

高粘度シリコーンを配合するにあたっては、 低粘度シリコーン油などと混合、溶解し、均一 となすことにより調製して用いることが好まし

れ、必要に応じてこれらの 1 種または 2 種以上 を適宜選択して用いられる。

次に化粧用粉体としては、特に限定されない が体質顔料、無機白色顔料、無機有色顔料、有 機頗料、有機粉末、パール刑等が使用可能であ り、具体的には、タルク、カオリン、マイカ、 炭酸マグネシウム、炭酸カルシウム、ケイ酸マ グネシウム、ケイ酸アルミニウムマグネシウ ム、シリカ、酸化チタン、酸化亜鉛、ベンガ ラ、黄酸化鉄、黒酸化鉄、グンジョウ、コンジ ョウ、タール色素、雲母チタン、酸化鉄雲母チ タン、オキシ塩化ビスマス、ナイロン粉末、ポ リエチレン末、メチルメタアクリレート粉末、 スチレンパウダー、ポリテトラフルオロエチレ ンパウダー、シルクパウダー、結晶セルロー ス、デンプン等が挙げられる。これら化粧用粉 体は、化粧目的などに応じてそれらの中から 一種または二種以上を選択して用いられ、また 公知の表面被覆処理を施すなどで配合してもよ

本発明の抽性ゲル状メークアップ化粧料には、前記必須成分の他に、本発明の効果を妨げない範囲で香料、防腐剤、紫外線吸収剤、界面活性剤、酸化防止剤、高分子化合物、油剤、アルコール、美肌用成分等を添加することができる。

本発明の袖性ゲル状メークアップ化粧料を製造するには、予め調製したシリコーンゲル組成物、低粘度シリコーン油と混合溶解した高粘度

表 1

|                                    | 実胡   | 5 (54 | 比    | 蛟    | 64   |
|------------------------------------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| 成 分                                | [1]  | [2]   | [1]  | [2]  | [3]  |
| (i) シリコーンゲル組成物<br>(注1)             | 57.0 | 57.0  | -    | 57.0 | 57.0 |
| (2) ジメチルポリシロキサ<br>ン (瓜合度3000~7000) | 0.5  | 3.0   | 0.5  | _    | -    |
| (3) ジメチルポリシロキサ                     | ·    | -     | -    | -    | 0.5  |
| ン(粘度5000cs)<br>(4) ジメチルポリシロキサ      | 1.4  | 8.9   | 58.4 | 1.9  | 1.4  |
| ン(粘度 6cs)<br>(5) デカメチルシクロペン        | 10.0 | -     | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| タシロキサン<br>(6) 香料                   | 0.1  | 1     | 0.1  |      |      |
| (7) 撥水化処理酸化チタン (柱2)                | 19.0 | 19.0  | 19.0 | 19.0 | 19.0 |
| (8) 酸化亜鉛                           | 2.0  | 2.0   | 2.0  | 2.0  | 2.0  |
| (9) ベンガラ                           | 1.5  | 1.5   | 1.5  | 1.5  | 1    |
| (10) 黄酸化鉄                          | 1.5  | 1.5   | 1.5  | 1.5  | 1.5  |
| (1) 黑酸化鉄                           | 1.0  | 1     | 1.0  | 1    | 1.0  |
| (対) タルク                            | 5.0  | 1     | 1    | } .  |      |
| 対 無水ケイ酸                            | 1.0  | 1.0   | 1.0  | 1.0  | 1.0  |

本発明の抽性ゲル状メークアップ 化粧料としては、ファンデーション、ホホ紅、アイシャドウ、口紅等として供せられる。

#### [実施例]

以下、本発明について実施例を挙げて説明する。尚、これらは本発明を何ら限定するもので はない。

実施例 [1]~[2] 比較例 [1]~[3]

表 1 に示す組成の抽性ゲル状ファンデーションを製造した。但し、表中の数値は重量部を示す。

#### (住1)

トリメチルシリル末端封鎖ジメチルメチルハイドロジェンボリシロキサン<分子 量 2300、CH2 HSiO対(CH2)2 SiO = 1 対 4 > に 1 % 水酸化カリウム溶液(エタノール対水= 2 対 1 )を通便加え、加熱、湿流して重合反応を行ない、反応生成物を得た。次いでこの反応生成物を表してアルカリ剤を除去後、自然乾燥させることにより部分架橋型オルガノボリシロキサン重合物を製造した。

この部分架橋型オルガノポリシロキサン重合物 2 3 重量部とジメチルポリシロキサン (粘度 6 cs) 7 7 重量部とを分散混合後、充分混練し、影響させてシリコーンゲル組成物を作成した。

#### (注2)

#### (製法)

成分(2)~(5)を混合、溶解した後、これに成分

(1)、(6)~何を添加、混合し、次いで三本ロールを用いて充分混練し、均質にし、その後容器に充塡して製品を得た。

以上の如くして得た実施例 [1]~ [2] および比較例 [1]~ [3] の製品を用い、その使用感及び化粧効果についての官能評価並びに経時安定性について評価、検討した。その結果を表 2 に示す。

(以下余白)

表 2

|          | 爽店  | 医例  | 比   | 較   | (51 |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 評価項目     | [1] | [2] | [1] | [2] | [3] |
| べたつきのなさ  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   |
| 延び拡がりのよさ | 0   | 0   | 0   | Δ   | Δ   |
| 塗布時のコク   | 0   | 0   | ×   | ×   | Δ   |
| さっぱり感    | 0   | 0   | Δ   | 0   | 0   |
| 肌への密着感   | 0   | 0   | ×   | Δ   | Δ   |
| 化粧もち     | 0   | 0   | ×   | Δ   | Δ   |
| 経時 安定性   | 0   | O   | ×   | 0   | Ο.  |

0:良好

△:やや劣る

× : 悪い

表2の結果より、本発明の抽性ゲル状ファンデーションは、皮膚への塗布時にべたつきがらってがなく、さっぱり感がありながらコクのある感触を有し、なめらかで、延び拡がりがよいとの使用感に優れ、また肌への密着らがあり、仕上り膜状態が良好であり、化粧もちがよいとの優れた化粧効果を有するものであり、

経時安定性も良好であった。これに対して比較例[1]の製品はべたつきがなく、皮膚への延むが悪く、しかも経時によって粉体の分離・沈降などが発生し、経時安定性も悪いものであった。また比較例[2]、[3]の製品は、塗布時のコクがあまり感じられず、肌への延びがかがあり、しかも肌への密着感が少なく、化粧もちにも劣り、充分満足するものでなかった。

実施例[3]油性ゲル状ホホ紅

| (   | 成 | 分        | )  |   |   |   |     |     |   |     |     |   |   |   |   | ( | Œ | 册          | 部   | ) |
|-----|---|----------|----|---|---|---|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|-----|---|
| (1) |   | シ        | ij | J | - | ン | y   | ル   | 組 | 成   | 物   | ( | 往 | 3 | ) |   |   | 6 0        | . 0 |   |
| (2) |   | 髙        | 粘  | 性 | シ | ŋ | J   | -   | ン |     |     |   |   |   |   |   |   | ` <b>1</b> | . 0 |   |
|     |   |          | (  | 重 | 合 | 度 | 7 0 | 0 0 | ~ | 9 5 | 0 0 | ) |   |   |   |   |   |            |     |   |
| (3) |   | <i>‡</i> | 2  | タ | × | F | ル   | シ   | ク | U   | テ   | ۲ | ラ | シ | ㅁ |   |   | 1 3        | . 9 |   |
|     | + | サ        | ン  |   |   |   |     |     |   |     |     |   | ٠ |   |   |   |   |            |     |   |
| (4) |   | 釆        | *1 |   |   |   |     |     |   |     |     |   |   |   |   |   |   | n          | 1   |   |

| (4) | 香料 |  | • | 0.1 |
|-----|----|--|---|-----|
|     |    |  |   |     |

| (8) | ベンガラ   |  |
|-----|--------|--|
| (9) | 黄酸 化 鉄 |  |

(n) タルク 7.5

1.5

0.2

### (注3)

実施例 [1] の注 1 に於いて、部分架橋型オルガノポリシロキサン重合物 2 6 重量部とジメチルポリシロキサン (粘度 6 cs)とを混合して作成した以外は、同様にして得た。

#### (製法)

成分(2)~(3)を混合、溶解し、これに成分(1)、(4)~何を添加、混合した後、三本ロールにて充分混練して均質にし、次いで容器に充塡して製品を得た。

実施例[4] 油性ゲル状アイシャドウ

| ~   | 700 | D4  | ۲, | , 1 | (111 | ıχ | 7   | JU  | 1 | ,   | 7   | ン | . * | r | " |   |   |     |     |   |
|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|------|----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|---|-----|---|---|---|---|-----|-----|---|
| (   | 成   | 分   | )  |     |      |    |     |     |   |     | •   |   |     |   |   | ( | 煄 | 簠   | 部   | ) |
| (1) | )   | シ   | ŋ  | J   | _    | ン  | ゲ   | ル   | 粗 | 成   | 物   | ( | 実   | 施 |   |   |   | 5 0 | . 0 |   |
|     | 例   | [ 3 | ]  | ٤   | 冏    | Ü  | )   |     |   |     |     |   |     |   |   |   |   |     |     |   |
| (2  | l   | 高   | 粘  | 性   | シ    | ij | J   | _   | ン |     |     |   | ٠.  |   |   | • |   | 4   | . 0 |   |
|     |     |     | (  | 瓜   | 合    | 度  | 3 0 | 0 0 | ~ | 7 0 | 0 0 | ) |     |   |   |   |   |     |     |   |

(3) ジメチルポリシロキサン(粘 5.

| 度 | 6 | C S | ) |
|---|---|-----|---|
|   |   |     |   |

| (4)  | デカ     | メチル   | シクロ | ベンタシ | ים  | 5.0 |
|------|--------|-------|-----|------|-----|-----|
|      | キサン    |       |     | •    |     |     |
| (5)  | 香料     |       |     |      |     | 0.1 |
| (6)  | 赤色:    | 2 2 6 | 号   |      |     | 0.4 |
| (7)  | 青色 4   | 4 0 4 | 号   |      | (   | 0.4 |
| (8)  | コンミ    | クョウ   |     |      | ;   | 3.0 |
| (9)  | 28 母 タ | ・タン   |     |      | 2 ( | 0.0 |
| (to) | マイカ    | , ,   |     |      | 11  | . 2 |
| ( !  | 以法)    |       |     |      |     |     |

実施例[3] と同様に操作して製品を得た。

以上の如くして得た実施例 [3]、 [4] の製品は、使用塗布時にべたつき感がなく、さっぱかりしており、しかもコクがあって肌への延び拡がりがなめらかで非常によいと共に化粧後、肌への密着感があり、良好な仕上り状態で、化粧もちがよく、使用感、化粧効果に優れ、メークアップ化粧料として極めて有用なものであった。

本発明の抽性ゲル状メークアップ化粧料は、

ぼさがなく、非常になめらかで延び拡がりのある、さっぱりとした感触を有し、使用感のよいものである。また本発明の化粧料は、化粧膜の肌への密着感があり、仕上りの化粧膜の状態が良好であり、化粧もちがよい等、化粧効果にも

以上

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シリコーンゲル組成物並びに高粘性シリコーン および低粘度シリコーン油からなるシリコーン 基材中に化粧用粉体が分散してなることを特徴 とする。そしてこのシリコーンゲル組成物中に 配合されている低粘度シリコーン油は、シリコ ーンゲルの三次元架橋構造中にとり込まれて存 在し、このシリコーンゲルのゲル構造は、僅か な外力で速やかに破壊されるため、本発明の化 紅料使用時の塗布体での擦取、肌上での塗布展 延により、内包されていた低粘度シリコーン油 が速やかに、にじみ出てくる。またシリコーン 基材の構成に高粘性シリコーンが低粘度シリコ ーン袖と共に配合されているため、本発明の化 粧料使用時の延び拡がりが非常に良好となり、 また肌への密着感が高まり、しかもべたつきが 感じられない。

従って本発明の化粧料は、シリコーンを基材とする油性ゲル状タイプのメークアップ化粧料であって、優れた付着力、被覆力、化粧膜の耐水性などの特性を有し、かつべたつきや油っ